

Thursday Morning, October 11, 1866.

ROBBERY.

On Thursday night of last week, the office of JOHN WILSON, Esq., was forcibly entered by some person or persons unknown, through the back entrance, and by prizing open the lid of an office desk, the contents of a pocket-book were secured by the thieves. Upwards of Sixty Dollars rewarded the boldness of this robbery. The office is situated in the old Anderson Hotel, upon the public square, and the party committing the theft must have been familiar with the premises, and equally posted on the state of the currency. We trust that some clue may yet be obtained as to the perpetrators of this daring deed.

MURDER.

We learn that on Thursday night last, in the neighborhood of Salubritas, in Pickens District, a young man named JOSEPH WILLIAMS, of this District, was killed by a freedman. It seems that the young man, in company with others, visited the house of the freedman, *Cato Calhoun*, for the purpose of recovering a pistol belonging to the deceased, and which was in the possession of *Cato*. Explaining the object of their mission, the party demanded entrance, when the door was opened and the freedman fired upon the party, the ball taking effect in the breast of WILLIAMS, who died in a few hours thereafter. The murderer made his escape, in the confusion which ensued, and has not been apprehended up to this writing.

DEATH OF AN ESTEEMED CITIZEN.

With unfeigned sorrow and unaffected regret, we make the announcement of the death of KELLY SULLIVAN, Esq., an old and estimable citizen of this District. He died on Tuesday, 2d instant, in the 65th year of his age. In all the relations of life, the deceased maintained an exalted reputation for honesty, uprightness and consistency. Intelligent, courteous and affable in his manners, and the synonym of unwavering integrity, Mr. SULLIVAN inspired respect and esteem among all his acquaintances. As the friend of those struggling to ascend the acclivity of life, he endeavored his name to many of that class, who can never forget his kindness and affectionate interest. His patriotism and love of country was alike fully developed, and often on the weary march or in the bivouac has the writer of this brief tribute been stimulated by his warm, encouraging and unselfish letters. More than all, our honored friend possessed the hope of peace hereafter, and as we drop a tear to his memory, we feel assured that his spirit is relieved from earthly turmoils and sorrows for an entrance "into that house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens."

THE MEETING ON MONDAY LAST.

After the adjournment of the Court at noon on Monday, the citizens of the District who were present assembled in public meeting, according to the published request of those who were desirous that the people might be heard upon the various questions affecting their interests, and which had been discussed and acted upon by the Legislature. The synopsis of proceedings will be found elsewhere in our columns this morning, and the reader curious to know the order in which the speaking and business of the meeting was conducted, is referred thereto for the information. After the members of the Legislature had each given a brief and succinct account of the recent session of that body, explaining its action upon various measures, and indicating the probable action upon others at its next sitting, Gen. J. W. HARRISON was called upon for his views and opinions. Evidently Gen. H. was prepared for the occasion, and we were not astounded by the fact that he delivered a connected argument upon the subject of the country's indebtedness. Beginning with the Stay Law, a review of its history and advantages was offered to prove the wisdom and policy of its passage at the time. Imbued with this belief, it was an easy transition to the position that yet more was required to relieve the class known as debtors, and that otherwise the property of the country would speedily change hands, the people be forced to emigrate from the State, and capitalists from other sections become owners of the soil. These are briefly the grounds covered in the speech of Gen. HARRISON, at the conclusion of which he offered a series of resolutions, which are published in the official proceedings.

The next speaker called upon was our editorial associate, Col. W. D. WILKES, but the time for re-assembling of the Court being near at hand, his response was imperfect because hastily delivered. However, assuming a position antagonistic to his predecessor, Gen. HARRISON, he declared against the policy of the Legislature interfering with private contracts; thought that mischief had already accrued from past legislation, and that one-half of the indebtedness of the country would have been liquidated but for the Stay Law; believed that confidence between creditor and debtor, absolutely essential at all times, had been seriously impaired already by such enactments; that the only means of restoring that confidence was through the medium of rightful remedies in the Courts. That where debtors manifested a disposition to make settlements with their creditors, liberal compromises might be effected without incurring costs; did not believe that every creditor was a Shylock, demanding his pound of flesh; thought that the majority of the people stood in the position of both creditor and debtor, and therefore were equally interested in preserving the inviolability of contracts. That those who were not deeply in debt could secure, in most instances, satisfactory terms in the adjustment with creditors, and the sooner the people set to work in earnest to bring about the extinguishment of their debts in this wise, and ceased to look forward to legislative relief, the better for the country in every respect. He advocated the passage of a Bankrupt Act, meeting the necessities and requirements of large debtors, and thought this the only measure of relief that should be adopted, under the sanction of the Legislature.

Throughout this effort, Col. WILKES was listened to with marked attention, and frequently received applause for his fearlessness and eloquence in the advocacy of his principles. Beyond a rational doubt, the sentiments of the audience favored the views advocated by Col. W., and this was manifested in the disapproval of the resolution laudatory of the Stay Law. We congratulate our people that they are found endorsing the only feasible solution of this intricate debt question, namely, trusting to an enlightened public sentiment to control the matter and prevent unnecessary oppression, and discountenancing legislative interference with private contracts, sacred and inviolable in their character. We shall take occasion to give full expression to our own views at an early day, and embrace the opportunity now of stating that we have purposely refrained from discussing

this subject heretofore, believing that it is productive generally of mischief; yet the issue has been made in the District, and we do not hesitate to accept it, and pronounce against the time-serving and inconsiderate policy of the Legislature assuming control of the question.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES, commanding the Department of the Carolinas, issued an order on the 1st inst. of the utmost importance to the people of South Carolina. By the express terms of this order, the civil authorities are invested with full control of all matters arising for adjudication and of all offences against the laws of the State, except in such cases as the civil officers refuse or neglect to perform their duties. We are thankful for this further step towards complete restoration of civil law, and only regret that the military authorities are allowed cognizance of failure or neglect of officers, believing that redress for such conduct is ample to secure an equal and just administration of the laws. However, this rapid stride in the right direction induces us to hope that few cases will arise where the military can offer the shadow of pretence for interference, and we trust that every civil magistrate and officer will accept in good faith the responsibility imposed by the changed condition of affairs. By this course, the plea now urged by the military which preserves partial surveillance will be totally disarmed, and in a short time their presence dispensed with altogether. Not being able this week to publish the order of Gen. SICKLES in full, we subjoin the important points of each paragraph namely:

The United States Courts are declared open, and all cases of which they have legal cognizance are remitted. Citizens held for trial, charged with violating United States laws, will be surrendered on proper warrant to the United States Marshal.

The State Courts are declared open to all persons, with equal civil rights therein, without distinction or discrimination in any particular, on account of color or former servitude. All cases, civil and criminal, in which the parties are civilians, are turned over to the State tribunals having jurisdiction of the same. Citizens in military custody, awaiting trial for offences against the laws of the State, will be surrendered on proper warrant to the custody of the Sheriff of the District in which the crime may have been committed.

Military Provost Courts are discontinued in the several Districts when the District Courts are organized therein.

The jails now in possession of the military are restored to the Sheriffs. Prisoners undergoing sentence of Military Courts, having less than thirty days to serve, will be discharged. Other prisoners under sentence of Military Courts, having longer time to serve, will be sent to Castle Pinckney.

Corporal punishment shall not be inflicted upon any person other than a minor, and then only by the parent, guardian, teacher, or one to whom said minor is lawfully bound by indenture. Nor shall any person be sold to service as a punishment for crime, or for other cause, by any authority whatever.

The laws of the States respectively in this Department defining and punishing vagrancy, applicable to white persons, may be enforced against all persons; nevertheless, no one who shall have used reasonable diligence to obtain employment, or who shall be unable to work by reason of infirmity, shall be deemed a vagrant.

No prosecution or suit shall be entertained in the Civil Courts within this Military Department against officers or soldiers of the armies of the United States, or persons in anywise thereto belonging subject to military authority, charged with acts done in their military capacity, or pursuant to orders from proper military authority; nor against loyal citizens or persons charged with acts done, directly or indirectly, against the rebel forces during the rebellion.

District and Post Commanders will report any instance of a failure of justice by reason of the neglect or refusal of any Court, Magistrate or Officer, to perform any official act properly required of him, whereby due and rightful protection to persons or property shall have been denied.

District and Post Commanders will arrest all persons who have been, or may hereafter be, charged with the commission of crimes and offences against officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, in cases where the civil authorities have failed, neglected or are unable to arrest and bring such parties to trial, and to detain them in military confinement until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them.

In remitting to the civil authorities the jurisdiction specified in this order, all persons are enjoined to yield unreserved and unhesitating obedience to the authority and laws of the State, and of the United States; and, for the sake of justice, order and peace, and so that no occasion may arise hereafter for the exercise of military authority in matters of ordinary civil administration concerning the freed people, the General Commanding respectfully and earnestly commends to the authorities and people of South Carolina the patient, considerate and impartial execution of the laws in all proceedings affecting the numerous and hitherto dependent class of persons recently clothed with civil rights, and made amenable to the obligations of citizens.

SOLDIERS' AID ASSOCIATION.

ANDERSON C. H., S. C., Oct. 9, 1866. Pursuant to adjournment, the Anderson District Soldier's Aid Association met in the Court House this day, after the adjournment of Court, forenoon session.

The President, Gen. Ellison Capers, took the Chair, and called the Association to order. Only one hour being allowed for business, the President urged that members act promptly and dispatch the business before them.

It was announced that the opportunity was now offered for persons choosing to enrol their names and become members of the Association. Whereupon a goodly number of names was added to the list of members.

The Committee appointed at the organization to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, reported the same—where, after some discussion, and the blanks supplied as to times of meeting and fees of membership, were unanimously adopted. The Constitution and By-Laws will appear in print next week.

The Treasurer elect, Col. Joseph N. Brown, having declined the position, upon motion, A. T. Broyles, Esq., was elected Treasurer to serve the ensuing year.

The President was charged with the duty of appointing the Committees provided in the By-Laws, with instructions to announce the same through the public press, at his convenience.

After remarks by several members, urging the prompt attention and hearty co-operation of all soldiers of the late Confederate States within the District, and the utmost exertion of influence and means to further the objects of the Association, upon motion, the Association was adjourned to meet on the first Monday in January next, the first regular quarterly meeting.

JAMES A. HOYT, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of a portion of the citizens of Anderson District was held in the Court House, after the adjournment of Court, in the afternoon on Monday, October 8th, 1866, for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of the country, its indebtedness, and the measures proposed for relief.

The meeting was organized by calling Col. W. S. Pickens to the Chair and requesting James A. Hoyt to act as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, advising to the prostrate condition of the country, and the necessity of alleviating the troubles and sufferings incident to the times.

In response to a call from the Chair, Maj. T. H. Russell, W. H. Trescott, Esq., B. F. Crayton, Esq., and John Wilson, Esq., in the order in which they are named, rendered an account of their stewardship as members of the General Assembly, placing before the people the action of that body upon the various questions adopted and proposed at its recent session, and giving their individual opinions upon such matters as were discussed by them, especially in regard to the debt question and the proposed measures of relief.

Gen. J. W. Harrison was then called for, and responded at length, offering at the conclusion of his speech the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this meeting, the Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to extend relief to debtors, and to prevent the sacrifice of property at public sale," passed in December, 1861, and continued in force until 1864, was commendable for its sound policy and humanity, and imperatively demanded, by the then existing state of the country.

Resolved, That, it is still the duty of the State of South Carolina, to extend by all proper Legislative enactments, relief to the people of the State, and to prevent sacrifice of property at forced public sales.

Resolved, That imprisonment for debt should be abolished.

Resolved, That a Bankrupt law should be enacted immediately, if within the power of the Legislature.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting are hereby tendered to the Senator and Members of the Legislature for this District, for their zealous efforts to relieve the people at the extra session of the General Assembly, held in September last.

These resolutions being before the meeting, Col. Warren D. Wilkes was called for, and responded in a speech of twenty minutes, arguing against the policy of the Legislature in providing temporary expedients to meet the wants of the people, favoring a Bankrupt Law, if such could be passed, and urging the basis of compromise in the adjustment of debts existing prior to the war.

The hour for re-assembling of the Court having arrived, further discussion of the resolutions was impracticable, and the question upon their adoption was put before the meeting. The first resolution was rejected, and the remaining resolutions adopted, the vote being taken *scitiam*.

For lack of time to complete the action of the meeting, the Chairman announced that the meeting was adjourned.

W. S. PICKENS, Chairman.
JAMES A. HOYT, Secretary.

CONTRIBUTORIAL.

BY WARREN D. WILKES.

AN APPEAL TO CREDITORS.

We have read with pleasure, that portion of the address of Judge A. M. SPEER to the Grand Jury of Newton County, Georgia, which refers to the indebtedness of the people. After referring to the terrible losses of the people, and that for the largest portion of this loss has fallen upon the agricultural classes, he compliments the liberality with which the commercial classes have compounded with debtors, and asks: "Shall our own home creditor do less? Shall it be said that after having passed together through the fiery trial of this war—emerging from it with broken spirits and shattered fortunes, our own people are to hunt down the unfortunate debtor—and drive, by cruel exactions, his family from the desolate, flame-scorched walls that the rapacity of war has spared him? I trust not, I earnestly recommend through you, gentlemen, to the people of this country, a spirit of forbearance, of kindness, of justice to the debtor class. A spirit of settlement and compromise that will breathe new life into our failing energies, nerve anew the spirit sinking under a hopeless load of embarrassment, that will be felt in all the avenues of trade and industry, and gradually lift our people to comfort and prosperity. This policy will not only bless the debtor class—the people—the country—and its industry—but it will reflect in return upon the creditor, and confer upon him, a sweet consciousness of duty done, that he would not exchange for all the dross of earthly treasures."

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

After protracted discussion, the Legislature, at its late session, passed a bill to declare the rights of freedmen. This bill empowers the negro "to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be sued, to be affiant and give evidence, to inherit, to purchase, lease, sell, hold, convey and assign real and personal property, make wills and testaments, and to have full and equal benefit of the rights of personal security, personal liberty and private property," all legal remedies for the enforcement of the same, and suffer such punishment, and no other, as is inflicted upon white men. THAD. STEVENS and Company, will doubtless chuckle at such bidding for representation in Congress. But, gentlemen, you have not quite declared black to be white; the colors it is true begin to blend, but you have not effected a perfect union. One more step, and the Constitutional amendment is adopted; Cuffee is made a white man, and our Senators and Representatives elect, can take their seats with STEVENS, STOKES, MAYNARD and PATTERSON, of Tennessee. Are you desiring us by degrees with a view of taking the final step this winter? We hope not—South Carolina is not quite Massachusetts yet, and we beg you remember, that there are still some white men left in the old State, who repudiate the equality of the races. You have now conferred rights upon Cuffee, which will require fifty years of moral and intellectual culture, to enable him to appreciate, enjoy, and understand. There let him rest. We have done everything demanded of us by the President and the Conservative party, and yet civil law is not fully restored to us; Congressional representation is denied us, and the writ of *habeas corpus* is openly set at naught. What inducement is there further to sacrifice our self-respect as white men, and our rights as freemen? None, that we can see. Neither the President nor his Northern adherents, desire or demand it; nor will it avail us anything with the Radicals. If we were to concede all that they demand of us, they would tax their ingenuity to other and more impossible terms. We say, halt, therefore, and have done with this yielding to every whim of an unscrupulous party. We will go on ceding away our rights over matters of local legislation in vain. Senator Fessenden, of Maine, said in a recent speech: "If the Southern Representatives were admitted into Congress, and recognized as constitutional delegates, that they and the Democrats of the North would form a majority, control Congress and the country, and destroy the Republican party." In their course towards them, they

confess they are not governed by that Constitution, but self-aggrandizement, the lust of power and the maintenance of party supremacy.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

We are no alarmist, our nerves have been sufficiently trained during the past six years, we trust, to endure composedly almost any test that men are called upon to undergo. We are not excited, nor do we wish to excite others; it would avail nothing for good to do so since we are politically powerless. But, we must express our deep concern for the result of the Congressional elections, which are to be held during this and the succeeding month in many of the Northern, and most of the Northwestern States. Every man, woman and child in the South are vitally concerned in the result, and the future is fraught with peace, prosperity and hope, to each of us, or prophetic of untold calamity and woe, as the Conservatives or Radicals may chance to triumph. Prior to the war, our people put but little stress upon political conventions, and resolves, and were rather amused with the florid specimens of political declamation. They looked for them as certainly as they did for the Autumnal Equinox, and with no more apprehension. They could do so now, but for the fact, that experience has taught that parties and party leaders are fearfully in earnest; that they have become practically the Government, rising superior to written constitutions,—dictating to the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and acknowledging no authority superior to the behest of party. When we see a party that has plunged the nation into one revolution, threatening it with another if their terms are not accepted, we have reason to pause and consider,—not whether we will embrace those terms, but whether there is not evil intended us in case that party retains its power. Ordinarily we should little heed the utterances of such low flung scamps as BROWNLOW, STEVENS, FORNEY and BUTLER, but when we know that they have hitherto gone straight forward to the accomplishment of their ends; and that, upon the eve of another election, they are proposing a line of political action to a people who alone have the right to accept or reject it, and are everywhere applauded for their fiendish incantations, we are justified in forecasting the future and calculating the chances of their success. The King and nobility of France, doubtless, looked at one time with a smile of derision upon the ravings of DANTON, MÉRAT and ROBESPIÈRE, but that did not avert their ignominious death by the guillotine! President JOHNSON, and the most patriotic of the officers and soldiers have warned the country of danger; and is there danger? We think so. It might concern us very little, whether BROWNLOW made speeches at the North or not, but for the fact that he has declared himself in favor of a war of confiscation and extermination, if the South does not accept negro equality; and that he has been furnished by Northern Governors with 15,000 stand of arms and ammunition. BROWNLOW is as desperately in earnest as was old JOHN BROWN.—It might be a matter of indifference to us whether or not THAD. STEVENS and BEN. BUTLER are elected to Congress, but for the fact that they are the representative of a policy in deadly antagonism with civil liberty and social order. They stand pledged before admiring thousands, if elected, to impeach the President, overthrow the existing State Governments at the South, and establish Provisional Governments in the hands of such men as the Tennessee feud; to confiscate the lands of those whom they are pleased to term "rebels," to punish them by hanging, and have a fitting apotheosis, by going to hell with loyal negroes in preference to heaven in company with Confederates.—Here are their boldly avowed purposes, and we cannot doubt, from their antecedents, but that, if elected, they will endeavor to accomplish their purposes. In view of a probable triumph, their party at the North, both black and white, are arming and drilling. We believe they are secretly arming the negroes at the South, and whether successful or not, in the impending elections, will use them to inaugurate a bloody drama in our midst as they did at New Orleans. They boldly avow that, they confidently rely upon that population to serve them in an emergency. It will not do to regard these threats as the mere bravado of irresponsible men; look to the spirit and tone of the Radical party; that it is revolutionary in its acts and tendencies, and that, like the Jacobins of France, it is led by the most reckless, sanguinary and violent of its members, and it seems to us that the country is menaced with danger, even though the elections should result favorably to the friends of the President. The Conservatives have to gain only twenty-five members to have a majority in the next House. These, and more it is thought, will be secured, in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Missouri, New Jersey, Maryland and Kentucky.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.
There is no excuse for wearing concealed weapons in this country, and no man should tempt himself to commit murder by wearing them. Men with deadly weapons upon their persons are apt to begin to ask themselves, under what circumstances they would use them; the idea finds a lodgment in their breast,—a desire to use them creeps upon them, and before they are aware of it, they have committed a deed that forever blasts their happiness and respectability. For years the Legislature has endeavored to suppress the vicious and dangerous habit, by stringent enactments, but in vain. We commend to our Legislators, the recommendation of Gov. THACKERMAN, to the Legislature of Texas. Recognizing the liberty of the people to carry weapons, he recommends the checking of the growing abuse of the privilege by the levy of a tax upon all weapons carried about the person, failure to pay which shall justify their seizure.—This not to apply to travelers.

A SCATHING PICTURE.

"BRICK" POMEROY, of the *La Crosse Democrat*, thus paints in truthful colors the character of BEAST BUTLER, one of the leaders of the Radical disunion party. "BEAST BUTLER is a child of perdition, hurrying home. He went into the war as he used to defend clients in Lowell, to steal from them. He never told the truth, except by accident. He never was true to any friend. He never won a battle. He never periled his life, the while sending others to be butchered by his blunders. He is a convicted thief, robber and woman insurer. He was a disgrace to the army as he is to humanity. He is anything for money. He is a brute by instinct, a beast by education, a rotten-hearted, unprincipled, people-hating, law-breaking villain, whose days are few in the land he curses by his presence. He would leave off insulting a woman at a chance to steal,—he would leave off stealing to insult a defenceless woman." The picture is complete—it needs not another touch of the brush.

MARRIED, at the residence of the bride's father, at Pickens C. H., on the evening of the 27th of September, by the Rev. S. S. Gaillard, Dr. T. A. EVANS and Miss ELIZA EARLE, oldest daughter of W. E. HOLCOMBE, Esq.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. W. H. Stratton, J. M. PRICE to Miss M. E. LAND, both of Anderson Village.

On the 27th ult., by Rev. D. Humphreys, BOWIE McLEES, Esq., to Miss SUSAN McCLINTON, both of Anderson District.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

We have only space to mention that the October term of the above Court began on Monday last, Hon. R. MEXRO presiding Judge. The Solicitor and Grand Jury have been kept busy in rectifying abuses of the law, and bringing offenders to the bar of justice. MOSES LACEY has been convicted of Horse Stealing, and JOHN SMART, indicted for Burglary, convicted of Grand Larceny. The trial of *Henry Cheatham*, freedman, charged with the murder of SAMUEL A. GREN in January last, began on yesterday in the forenoon. In our next, we shall give a full report and history of this important case, the first trial of a freedman in our Courts for a capital offence.

We have had the pleasure of meeting with many members of the bar from adjoining Districts, among them Gen. MCGOWAN, Senator PERRY, Gen. A. C. HASKELL, Messrs. NORTON, WHITNER and ADAMS, Capt. W. E. EARLE, and perhaps others.

Altogether, Court so far has brought more than ordinary interest, and we hail the return of such interest as an omen of better times and decrease of lawlessness and disorder.

For the Intelligencer.

IN MEMORIAM OF L**** C****.

We are coming, sister spirit,
From the gorgeous sunset skies,
To bear home a new-born angel,
To the bowers of Paradise.

We have passed the portal leading
To the dreary land of graves,
Our barque is moored on the unknown sea,
And rocks on the twilight waves.

Hark! a sound of Heavenly music,
Play'd on distant golden strings,
Seraph bearers must not tarry—
Must not soil their snowy wings.

Hence, we hear thee, sweetest captive,
Beating at thy prison bars,
To a world of joy and music—
To a home beyond the stars.

K***.

Special Notices.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 68, A. F. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF HIRAM LODGE will be held in the Lodge Room on MONDAY NIGHT, November 5, 1866, at half-past 7 o'clock. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the W. M. M.
JAMES A. HOYT, Secretary.
Oct. 11, 1866 17 4

Burning Bush Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION OF BURNING BUSH CHAPTER will be held in the Chapter Room on MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 12th 1866, at half-past seven o'clock. Companions will assemble without further notice.

By order of the M. E. H. P. P.
JAMES A. HOYT, Secretary.
Oct. 11, 1866 17 4

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails.
The Columbia mail arrives daily (Sundays excepted) at 5.10 p. m.
Open for delivery at 6 p. m.
Closes daily at 9 p. m.
The Greenville, Spartanburg and Union mail arrives daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 a. m. Closes daily at 2 p. m.
The Pendleton and Wallhalla mail arrives on Monday at 6 a. m. Closes same day at 10 a. m. Arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 p. m., and closes same days at 4 p. m.
Persons will please get stamps during the week, which will prevent them annoying the Post Office on Sundays E. F. WEBB, P. M.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the Estates of Col. W. Ransom Colhoun and Capt. Henry D. Colhoun, will make payment; and those having demands against said Estates will present them to Mr. JOHN H. HOLMES, of Pendleton, S. C., legally attested, within the time prescribed by law.
E. B. COLHOUN, Adm'r.
Oct. 11, 1866 17 4

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

ANDERSON DISTRICT.
WHEREAS, Telford Taylor has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mary Ann Taylor, deceased:

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased to be and appear at my office on Thursday, the 18th day of October, 1866, to show cause, if any they can, why said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Court of Ordinary, this 11th day of October, A. D. 1866.
ROBERT JUNKIN, o. a. p.
Oct. 11, 1866 17 2

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

ANDERSON DISTRICT.
WHEREAS, John Caminade has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the Estate of John L. Elliott, deceased:

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased to be and appear at my office on Wednesday, the 17th of Oct. 1866, to show cause, if any they can, why said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Court of Ordinary, this 11th day of October, A. D. 1866.
ROBERT JUNKIN, o. a. p.
Oct. 11, 1866 17 2

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY permission of the Court of Ordinary, I will sell to the highest bidder, at Andersonville, in the fork of Tugalo and Seneca Rivers, on

Saturday, 30th of November next

The Real Estate of Archibald Bowman, deceased, consisting of four 1/2 half acre Lots, lying in the village of Andersonville, with one Dwelling House and necessary outbuildings attached. The Lots are situated together, and are sold for the benefit of heirs and creditors of said deceased.

Terms, cash in currency.
WILLIAM J. DYER,
Adm'r, with Will annexed.
Oct. 11, 1866 17 4

P. K. McCULLY,

WITH

R. B. GRIFFIN, SON & HOFFMAN,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

AND

STRAW GOODS.

No. 19 South Charles Street,

BALTIMORE.

R. B. GRIFFIN,
R. B. GRIFFIN, JR.,
H. HOFFMAN.

Oct. 11, 1866 17

A. B. TOWERS. MILFORD BURRIS.

QUICK SALES

AND

SMALL PROFITS.

THE subscribers are now receiving a large Stock of Groceries, Wooden Ware, &c., consisting in part of the following articles:

Sal.	Best Indigo and Madder,
Sugar,	Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Rio & Java Coffee,	Pearl Starch,
Best Golden Syrup,	Pickles, Candy,
Mackerel,	Raisins,
Cheese,	Citron, Rice,
Soda, Butter & Soft Crackers,	Cider Vinegar,
Fine Green & Bk. Tea,	Soda,
Baking and Rye,	Bacon,
Nails and Pot Ware,	Lard,
Wooden Ware,	

Extra Fine Family Flour,

Blue Stone,	Blacking,
Nutmegs and Cloves,	Matches,
Sardines,	Candles,
Kerosene Oil,	Collins Axes,
Powder, Shot and Lead,	
Very fine Chewing Tobacco,	

And other articles too tedious to mention.

If you want anything in the Grocery or Provision line please give us a call before buying. We buy our goods for cash, and will sell LOW for CASH or country produce. WE CANNOT SELL ON A CREDIT. Our Mr. Towers is well known as a merchant, and asks his old friends and the public generally to give them a chance to show their goods, and tell their prices. We charge nothing for showing our goods.

TOWERS & BURRIS,

No. 4 Granite Row.
Anderson, S. C., Oct. 11, 1866. 17-4

IRON,

MANILLA AND HEMP ROPE,

Anchors and Chains,

BOATS, BLOCKS, OAKUM,

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine,

PAINTS AND OILS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

TWENTY Tons Square, Round and Flat Iron, assorted sizes.

8 inch x 1-3/4	2-1/2 x 2-1/2
6 inch x 1-3/4	2-1/2 x 1-3/4
4 inch x 1-3/4	2-1/2 x 1-3/4
4 inch x 1-3/4	2-1/2 x 1-3/4
4 inch x 1-3/4	2-1/2 x 1-3/